

DEFENSE METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE PROGRAM (DMSP)

GENERAL: The DMSP uses operational satellites in polar orbits to provide visible and infrared cloud cover data and other meteorological, oceanographic, and solar-geophysical information. Ground capabilities include secure, responsive DOD command and control and data receipt, and processing and relay equipment. The Air Force is the Executive Service for this Joint Program involving the Navy and Marine Corps.

MISSION: The mission of DMSP is to provide, through all levels of conflict, global visible and infrared cloud imagery and other specialized meteorological, oceanographic, and solar-geophysical data required to support worldwide DOD operations and high priority programs. Timely data is supplied to Air Force Global Weather Central, Offutt AFB, NE; to the Navy Fleet Numerical Oceanography Center, Monterey, CA; and to deployed tactical receiving terminals worldwide.

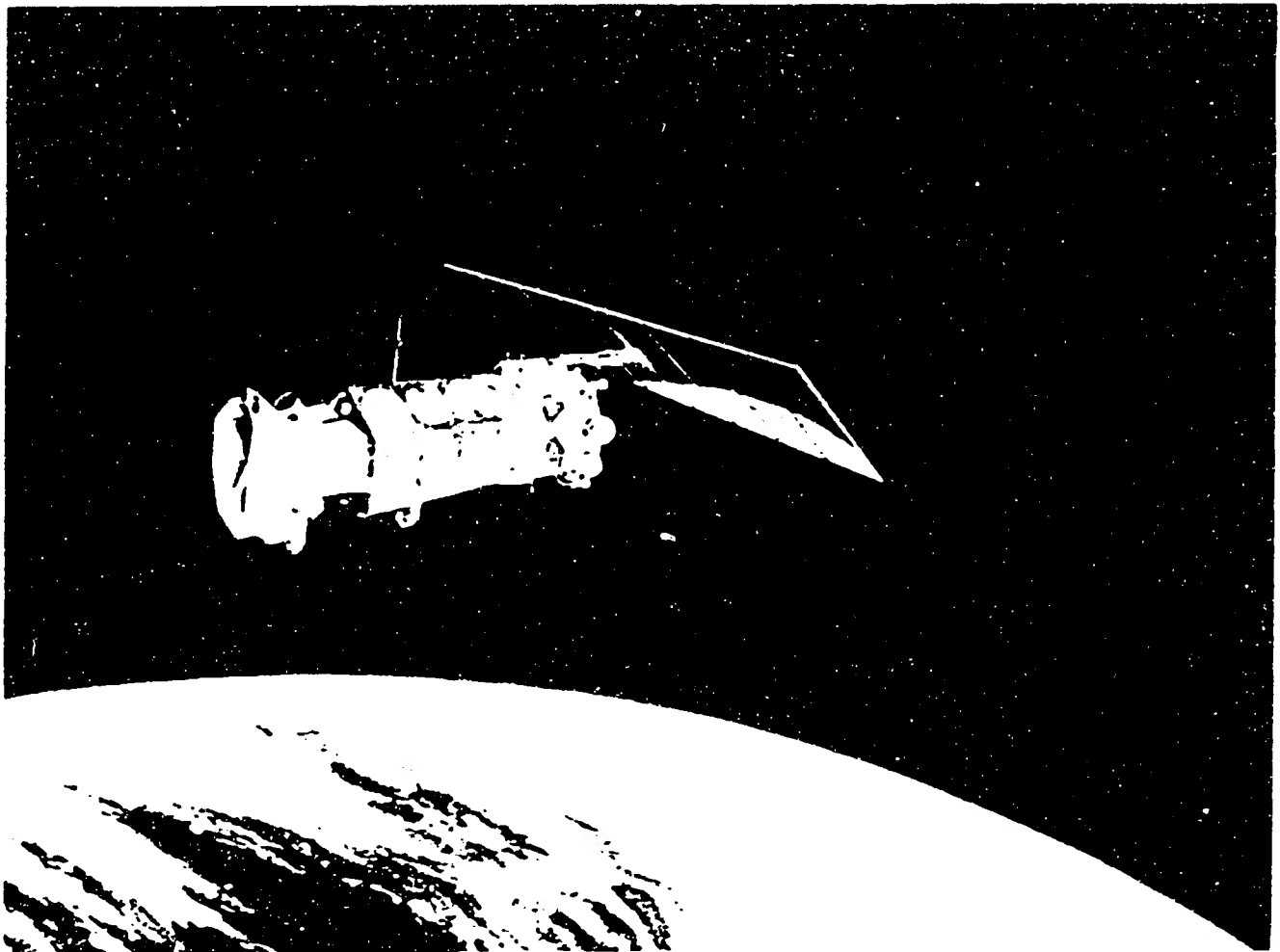
PROGRAM

STATUS: In FY 83, the first DMSP Block 5D-2 spacecraft was launched using an Atlas E (refurbished ICBM) launch vehicle. The second satellite was launched in November 1983. This new satellite design more than doubles the capability of the previous Block of satellites and greatly increases their operational lifetime. This spacecraft/launch vehicle combination will continue through the remainder of the 1980s. Later in FY 83, DMSP awarded two multiyear procurement (MYP) contracts for four spacecraft/primary sensor units. In FY 88-89, the Air Force is requesting initiation of additional MYP contracts for the last 5 Block 5D-3 satellites, capitalizing on the cost and schedule effectiveness of the first DMSP MYP contracts. This approach will save \$90M over the annual buy method, providing 5 satellites for the price of 4. DMSP will transition to the Titan II (refurbished ICBM) for the remaining Block 5D satellites beginning in FY 90. Finally, DMSP began the procurement of 6 Air Force Mark IV Transportable Weather Terminals (transterms) in FY 84. These units, plus the four units already procured and deployed, will replace all but seven of the existing Mark IIA and Mark III units. This will give a greater capability to the field units and reduce the manpower, maintenance, and repair costs required to maintain the older units. The remaining seven fixed site systems will be upgraded to Mark IV capability in FY 88-91. In FY 88, DMSP will award 4 competitive concept studies for the follow-on DMSP Block 6 satellites to meet needed requirements in the late 1990s. Objectives include lowering life-cycle costs through a competitive design to cost approach, upgrading 1970s Block 5D technology, and exploring cost effective opportunities for satisfying military requirements of increases survivability and remote sensing capability.

FUNDING (\$ in Millions):

	<u>Prior</u>	<u>FY 87</u>	<u>FY 88</u>	<u>FY 89</u>	<u>To Comp</u>	<u>Total</u>
Missile Proc.	739.8	18.9	97.4	----	Cont	Cont
Other Proc.	73.8	3.4	10.4	23.0	Cont	Cont
RDT&E	343.1	61.2	56.2	68.5	Cont	Cont
MIL PAY	54.5	10.8	12.3	----	Cont	Cont
MILCON	6.3	0	0	0	Cont	Cont

CONTRACTORS: RCA/East Windsor, NJ
Westinghouse/Baltimore, MD
Harris/Melbourne, FL
Hughes/Los Angeles, CA
Aerojet Electro Systems/Azusa, CA
American Satellite/Rockville, MD



SATELLITE CONTROL FACILITY